WESTERN CAROLINIAN. THE

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PROPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.—

Number 5 of Volume 22.

Whole Number 1,099.

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Fridey Moratog, at \$2 per annum in odvance-or \$2 50 if and within three months -otherwise \$3 will tavaria. charged. (No paper will be discontinue except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; saithe failure to nouty the Elitor of a wish to disconabed for, will be considered a new engagement.

(27 Advertisements conspicuously and correctly in-real at \$1 per squire -(of 310 cms, or fifteen lines the sized type) -for the first insertion, and 25 cents nce. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent, higher than the above rates. A deaction of 331 per cent, from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisors. OF Advertisements that in for publication, must be marked with the numdesired, or they will be continued till fabil, and charged accordingly.

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THE PARILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

ALLEGERS LANGUEST CINCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

blishers of this old established and universally publishers of this old established and universally if Pendy Jearnal, would deem it superogatory to vari in composition of its past or present extends and incomposition of its past or present extends in a sentimese. Its narry sited and increasing the part 35, 301, is its hist recommendation, a march loweser, a determination to be runs; a march loweser, a determination to be runs; and the American Newspape. Weekly Press, it is increased expendences of recommendations of the participant of the participant of the participant in a popular contributors, singlescent, we taily extended in a popular contributors, singlescent, we taily extended in the accurate. a stright toward consec, and support independs of the public. It is strictly neutral in and recipion. It will maintain a high rogs of and not an article will applie in a rogs which and hid a place at every process. It has more other the quantum of constant readers, to that of house the number of constant function, emprace the power published in the country, emprace the function of our Republic.

Extra

ABERRICAN TALES.

me smald be provided patronise the Pariadel-arday Courier, as by its unbroken series of ore leg and, who sport on earth in the might marked any leg and, who sport on earth in the might marked any land. Thousand, Thousand Ingrahame I. S. Arthut, her marked any land. Thousand Ingrahame I. S. Arthut, her marked any land to the first bears of the highest green care and stern reality on yearned the title of the American Family Newson

Portion Literature and Yews.

seare to expuse in making the Set perfect under of a Universal Patony and interest to all casses a dipers of the have carle arrangements to receive nee and papers of interes, published of the Continent, the news and gene of

THE MARKETS.

reare is taken to proceed the earliest of the of rate is because of all kines of Grain, Pro-duce, Act the state of Stocks, Brian, Money, and not extensive arrangements will here-er our Prices Current of meetimable interest ranger, the istance, and all business classes

MAIN, NARRATIVES, ESCAYS, AND DECERAPHIES, cles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Sara, Education, Music, News, Health, Amuse, in in fact, in every department usually discussed. Mrs. S. C. Hail,

r Ingrahame, rthur, den Knowles, St. Leon Loud, . rate Jerrold. G. Spear, R. N. Lucy Seymour.

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TO AGENTS-TERMS.

of the Courier are \$22 per annum, payable how so scribers, and so nd us \$15, per mone y and fee fee, we will receipt for one for each. Seven as for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy tures as for \$10.

CLUBBING.

The concess the Saturday Courier and Godey's La-desic, are year, will be sent for \$5. The c post of the Saturday featurer, and Godey's collections. the copy of the Saturday Collins, one copy of the Saturday Collins, 500.

Let Book, one year, will be sent for \$10. DEN.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN.

Padadelpad.

alons by copying the above, or referring to

SP.—A horosome white and liver colored point of disc, cylind Randa. He can be rentily recept by he having a naturally short tail slightly to having a naturally short ball shows having a naturally short ball parties of of the extremity; a very shall parties of of the extremity; a very shall on one shoulder, and r; a slight mark of a scald on one shoulder, and on his head legs where his dew-claws were

Rindo left me about 3 or 4 weeks ago, and 1 scopesed would attempt to reach Wadesbure, where he had on for some time previous to his leaving, but from thursage and dog to see at this place, or to James L. Corin, Schibury, or giving information by which I stall get him again, shall be liber a grown teld.

Weed Grove Rowen country.

Wood Grove, Rowan county, BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE HERE. SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 7, 1842.



From " Christmas Bells" - Appleton's Edution. DIRGE OF THE PLOWERS.

Pale, lingering flowers of the dying year, Why, drooping sad, o'er automa's yellow bier,
Do ye prolong your stay,
When the rich glory o'er the meadows cast,
And voic a sweet of summer birds, have past
Switty away?

At eve, the perfumed Zephyr seftly sung This low, departing authem where ye hung.

Never tokens of the spring!

Mid weaths of dew, like these a farry weaves Upon the closing petals and the leaves Bright clustering.

At morning's hour, all cartained o'er with green, Ye dudy lay the whispering leaves between, Like bright eyes robed in sleep; And as ye opened to the summer air. There family rose a sound of platness there. Holy and deep.

But now the antumn wind sighs o'er your heads, And the cold moon, from you blue heaven, sheds,
And the cold moon, from you blue heaven, sheds
Her silver dew-drops there:
And moormally, like music o'er the sea.
Your last and dying tragrance coines to me
Through the chill air.

Darkly ye fide from pleasant streams and woods!

Around your wonted manife, in colabess, of line sport of decay: On, the waste places of this clouded earth, your coverinces and mirth Gamered away.

are the types of all that man deems bright; Like you, the careaborn pice-stree 5000m in right;
Like you, the careaborn pice-stree 5000m in right;
Like you, they quically fly;
And deave the occasion areas, to ching again,
With a lond yearning, passionate as valu,
To things that size.

silence and parkness, unitives so subdowy in their other eyes on those of the parties themselves.

Especially omit not that most important of all studies, the study of self knowledge. best coursely from the red sometimes, has constantly from the red sometimes to be decrived; if we do touch; they cannot be inquired on the minds by described; and it may be said, that the minds by described; and it may be said, that the minds by described; and it may be said, that the minds of such men have quartered rather than they weigh. Whatever we commendate judiciously, "avoid each other."

tials, and affect ation in what is useless! The prefegring glatter to convenience—this laxury of the cy rather than of convenience. and character of the Couriet is well known. cy rather than of comfort - De Stact.

There are some who isolate their hearts by cultivating their minds .- Dr Sael.

dess to you, that the majesty of the Scriptures strikes me with admiration, as the purity of the Gospel hath its influence on my heart. Peruse the works of our puniosephers with all, their pump of diction, how mean, hew contemplible are they compared with Scripture I Is it possible that a book, at once s sample and sublime, should be merely the work of man ! As it possible that the sacred personage whose history it contains should be himself a mere unds ? Dowe find that he assumed the tong of an enthusiast or ambitions sectory! What sweet, ness, what posity in his manner! What an affect ing graceulness in his delivery! What sublimity in his maxims! Want profound wisdom in his discourses! What presence of mand, what subtiety, what truth in his replies ! How great the com mend of his passions! Where is the man, where will sever succeed; but "I will try," often conthe platesipher, was could so live, and so die, with quers, out weakness, and without or entation ?- Wigen Posto described his longituary good man loa with all the shane of guilt, yet meriting the highest rewards of virtue, he describes exactly the so striking, that all the Fathers perceived it.

What prespossession, what brodness noist it be Mary! What an infinite re-proportion there is between them! Secretes dying without pain or particular to thorough scholarship, and is between them! Secretes dying without pain or between them! Secrates dying without pan or ignominy easily supported his character to the last i and if his death, however easy, had not crowned her ble, it might have been doubted whet er Socrates, with all his wisdom, was any thing more than a vain sophist. He invented it is said, the theory of morals. Others, however, had before put there in practice; he had only to say therefore what they had done, and to reduce their examples, who best identrated their, and to Composition." to precepts. Aristides had been just before Seemfor his country before Sociates declared patriotism to be a duty; the Spattans were a soler model. to be a duty; the Spartons were a sober people in his studies, should rever pass over, or leave be before Socrates recommended sobriety; before hind, any part of his studies not fully comprehended.

he had even defined virtue, Greece abounded in virtuous men. But where could Jesus icarn, among his competitions, that pure and sublime mor ality, of which he only bath given us both precepand example? The greatest wisdom was made known amongst the most bigoted fanaticism, and the simplicity of the most heroic virtues did honor to the vitest people on earth. The death of Socra tes, peaceably philosophising with his friends, up pears the most agreeable that could be wished for; that of Jesus expering in the mast of agentzing pains, abuse i, insulted, and accused by a whole na tion, is the most horrible that could be feared Socrates in receiving the cup of poison, blessed the weeping executioner who administered it ; but Jesus, in the midst of exeruciating torments pray ed for his merciless tormentors.

Yes, if the life and death of Sperates were those of a cage, the hif and death of Juses are those of a God. Small we suppose the evangelic instory a mere fiction ? Indeed, my triend, it bears not the marks of action; on the contrary, the history of Secrates; which nobedy presumes to doubt, is not so well attested as that of Jesus Christ. Such a supposition in fact, buly shifts the difficulty with

The mind itself must indge; in order to which at must extende, determine, and act according to the superiority of a give more real knowledge, than because demonstrations.

"Tempers of watchful delicacy gather up in the case of watchful delicacy gather up in the case and makiness, underess so sadders in their result of such minute growth, that, never leaking out into any open act, they escape all the wise for they society."—(So also as to be used.

themselves; they unter no complaints about they becomes in its turn the means of rectifying our notions on some following case."

Do not suffer yourselves therefore to be hurries

Strange inconsistency! this neglect in esten estimates. - Cultivate the powers of judging accu-

More important than at first naming may appear, is the cultivation of manners, which should to a vouch become a principle of daily care.—The young are an to slight this."—Manners make the

"If a hand-ome face is a letter of recommenda-The M jesty and Supremacy of the Scriptures tion, as Queen Enzadeth used to say, the next thing which calches attenuon when og of internal qualities, is the manner of behaviour."

Politoness is the counterpart of real goodness :or at least is to it as paper currency is to sterling " Who ver will cultivate true benevolence nuch at a loss for desential pointeness?"

· Good temper is the result of care, repressing the feelings and training them to correct materia. This kindless of heart, or if produced this mood pass of temper, his been already stated as the

"Sential requisite in politoness.

The collivation of the heart is indeed far more portant, than the most eminent and productive

"Even the meanest intellect may have talents yould its town supposal."—"I cannot do it "-

The mind-cannot be interested in what it does and understand. Attention to words, without comprehending their meaning, fosters a bubit of indismethess; a want of discrimination of man-

"There cannot be a worse habit for the mind, it not for the heart, than to be contest with an equivocal, half-way knowledge of what is studied, he

When in conversation, or reading, a matter is tarted, which you cannot at the time fully under and, never rest matil you comprehend it thoraughly.

would be better learned, if the time usually devoed to them were given to reading the Author-

Scholars should practice on one of the maxims

instry, than that one only single furnish the subspect of it. The Jewish authors were unapain of the distriction, and of the morality contained in the Gespel, the marks of whose truth are so sirrling and instry, than that one only shopefurnish the subspect of it. The Jewish authors were unapain of the distriction, and of the morality contained in the Gespel, the marks of whose truth are so sirrling and instruction and instruction and instruction and of the morality contained in the Gespel, the marks of whose truth are so sirrling and attention, and of the morality contained in the Gespel, the marks of whose truth are so sirrling and attention and provinces. It is the area of the Gespel, the marks of whose truth are so sirrling and of the flot great them in the streams that despite the investor would be a more assistant.

EXCERPTS.

(Prom lease Teplor.

"No power can compal the mind; it most act them were the distriction and itself, must judge; in order to which the most extended, defermine, and act according. The most local feature of and the feature of the first wear and the f

However distinguished a man may be, he rates, all successful and the first seems. It he does not have her his self-ested by others.

There is a thirst for happiness which consumes humanity.—De Stad.

There is a thirst for happiness which consumes humanity.—De Stad.

The Golds themselves cannot annihilate the sting size.

"Knowledge laid up in scholatic instruction and being discontinued to the single seems of the size of t curtail the tremendous sums lavisted upon revabelies, mothers, husbands, and a vast circle of sciarced agents and pensioned hobility, and, there fore, the taxes go upward instead of downward.

And this is the Government which forever prate

of its offorts to abolish slavery -which sheds tears over Airican- who would shudder at changing places with the laboring classes in England, and over our Southern stayes, who tive like princes compared to the down-trodden millions in this country. T us, too, is the Government which, in carrying out the humane and Christian policy that so strongly characterizes it at home, draws still deeper upon the res ucces of the nation, to send fidets and arous abroad to subdue, by fire and sword, every weak people that will not submit to

We pretend not to predict when a change will take place in the domestic and foreign policy of that hation. But that a change will come somer or later, is as sure as that foul and monstrons wrong or after, is as sure as that four and amastrons wrong cannot always prosper. Who can book at the condition of England, as drawn by her own journals, without being consinced at a glance that there is Claiming to be the richest, greifest, and best nation in the world, she exhibits to us an immense nopula ething radically tion suffering privations and oppression such as w do not read of in any other quarter of the globe. The thunder of the camou which amounce birth of another seron of royalty, ascended to heaven in company with the dying groans of oppressed

Of desperate mirth came, mingling with the sigh Of death sudmell robustness, and the gleam Of festal lamps, and spectral columns bing. Vaunting o'er shapesof anguish, made them gh

From the Boston Courier. DISTRESS, OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN

while the English eristocracy and nonutry are and purse, the Exchagher system embraces both, revelling in profilate extravagance and luxury, the laboring classes are doing with honger and house. Ever, arrival from that country brings now details of suffering and privation; and bough it would seem that the honan constitution could end make the first and the political political beyond that which the laborers now the exchange, are in other model, the transaction of power over the exchange endure nothing beyond that which the laborers now, the exchange, or, in other words, the transport suffer, yet it is probable that the next arrival will trade of individuals—which, with its ramifications,

people, with their wives and families, depending on It not only takes possession of the purse of the the re lef committee for existence had increased on the pursue of the pursue of the pursue of the pursue of two thousand the total number being on desiste, and founding on it a new currency of no less than eight thousand four hundred and co-micrates tharty five persons who have no means of supporting It repeats the connection of the Government and

crowded with men, women, and children, seeking at pleasare. It is, in a word, a vast Government relief, while the shepkeepers are completely be saged by importunate beggars.

At Oldham netty, seesions, upwards of 200 ner

At Oldbam petty sessions, upwords of 200 per exception of a few aged poor, the parties were all bill is understood to be a Cabinet paper. It has

The intense distress prevailing in England authorizes us to speak of it as a famine without being charge sole with exorgeration. The population of Great Britain, including Ireland and Scotland, it something over twenty seven mitions. Of this number it is supposed that at least twenty militial are whelly dependent upon tier didy habor for the bare necessaires so life. In many parts of the kingdon persons are actually dying from starvation and want.

Our London correspondent, in a letter which we are obliged to omit for want of room, says: "In a former letter I mentioned that great distress prevailed the ragge at this country. I wish I could tell you that the vast amount of inserty no longer prevails, but I c must, with every mail from all gatts of the kingdon, the accounts age heart-rending.

That it may not be supposed that the picture is too-highly colored either by us or by our correspondent, we will adopt the language of a London paper, which thus embeddes the lace supon this subject; "Missay has a grearly taken up instability to spend, in meal, 1d.

A the vestry integing of Mary-le hone parish, a different maximum and provision has.

They had about one time from the formal paper, which thus embeddes the lace supon this and tropolic threatens to present before our eyes all the direction and harrowing speciale es of mendurable poverty that are brought to us by every past from the provinces. It is directed in thinks that may be provided and harrowing speciale es of mendurable poverty that are brought to us by every past from the provinces and sole provision have.

The provision has a gendral that the provinces is the same gentleman said, they count prove, without the provision occurs that the rearries of the analysis of the sole of the fellow of the provision has a great to the provinces. It is disconting the provision of the provision has a provision law series of the distress of well as the provision has a provision law series of the distress on well and the provision of the provision has a provision law ser

cretary of the Treasury the appointment of the inferior officers-the Board of Exchequer fixing

2. The Board is to have the whole finances of the naturn-the custody and disbursements of the National Treasury, confided to it.

3. It is to have all the duties of commissioner of loans, and manager of pensions, added to its pow-

4. It is empowered to take on itself that faculty which alone raised the old Bank of Amsterdam to such importance at one period of European history -that of receiving deposites of money from individuals, and issuing scertificates to difficulate as a arrency, to her of the sums deposited -a centage being allowed to cover risk of loss, and 5. It is empowered to pass all by laws that it in eration for safekeeping.

by deem expedient to give effect to its powers.

6. It is authorized to issue a priper currency in notes, running up from the denomination of five dollars to one thousand; and is only required to have on hand in specie one third of the amount of

rency so is-7. It is authorized to draw drafts or bills, and sell the same for a premium, without stint or

8. It is empowered to purchase bills of exchange. 9. It is authorized to receive bank notes, deal with the backs, producing between them and the Government the dettor and creditor relation. 10. It is authorized to establish banks for its at its discrition.

11. Itsis empowered to issue stock of the Go. erament of the Unifed States, and make loans, for the time limited to five millions.) at the discretton of the Board.

In this we have concentrated all the powers of a Bank, and more, superadded to the Independent Treasury, as organized by the lately repealed law. ENGLAND.

If the latter embraced all the powers of the sword While the English aristocracy and nobility are and purse, the Exchaquer system embraces both, subraces the vast commercial employments which The latest Loudge paper states that at Panery, in all countries appertures exclusively to the mer-

the binks, and in a way giving infinitely The distress of the working classes of Stockport was on the increase. Out of 8,600 persons who were assessed, upwards of 2,000 had been sunt moved as defaulters, and a new two shilling rate had been figured. Scores of families had not lasted bread for three works. The streets are assessed, upwards of the exchanges sold by it, as well as Treasury receipts, which, with the power of selection given, will enable the Government assembled with man, women, and children seeking at nicessure. It is, in a word, a vast Government

sons were sunimoned for poor rates; with the The paper which are companies Mr. Forward's

marks of Mr. Websie,'s powerful and phusible to make the amendment. There was one part of mode of presenting things throughout. Wedo not doubt but that Mr. Webster had a hand in its preparation. In his letter through the National latelligencer, to satisfy his friends that he should latelligencer, to satisfy his friends that he should law. He was opposed to that proposition in any laws on our with his collegence of the first Canada. go out with his colleagues of the first Caonet, promise I then "AN INSTITUTION, UN. Leave was then are all the colleagues of the first Caonet, shape or form at that time.

R. THE AUTHORITY AND INSTITUTION, UN. he promised them "AN INSTITUTION, UN-DER THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS. The bill was read the first, and, by special or-AID REVENUE AND FINANCIAL OPE RATIONS, AND TO GIVE THE COUNTRY tee on the Judiciary.
THE BLESSINGS OF A GOOD CURRENCY The Second time, AND CHEAP EXCHANGES." We take the present preject as intended by Mr. Webster for the fulfillment of his pledge. ent of his pledge.

There are one or two concessions in at which argue some change for the better it Mr. Webster's notions of Government Banks and fiscal agencies. By admitting the right of repeals as regards the new fiscal machine, he admits the Democratic doctrine that Government cannot irreveably its powers in favor of what must be co si ered a subordinate agency; in declaring that discounting corporations are not the proper sources of paper currency, another evidence is given of a great reformation on the part of Mr. Webster on the currency question. Whether Mr. Webster where in the defeat of the Wing party. Excuses where in the defeat of the Wing party. discounting corporations are not the proper sources the currency question. Whether Mr. Webster has derived improvement touching these will had oeen manufactured in abundance by the defeated party, for the purpose of showing that it was not in consequence of the measures of the public opinion has made in regard to them every where, we cannot say; but it is certainly considering his station, a circumstance on which the operated on the public mind at the late elections. Country is to be congratulated.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

· Compiled from the Globe.

IN SENATE.

December 23.

The session to day was short. No business of much importance was transacted. A bill was in much importance was transaction of a hospi troduced by Mr. Linn, for the erection of a hospi

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ployed in the different custom houses, their salaries public open all the committees of the House, with the United States of the House, with the Departments, and asking the President of the Departments, and asking the President of the U.S. to report to the House under what law or have been found out and exposed. They had been authority the bord-of commissioners was appoint a vear in power, and could find out no abuses and cotto examine into the affairs. New York custom corruption of the last Administration to expose. house and the cost of such commission.

the President's message relating to the tariff to the formers did not deserve their confidence. Committee on Manufactures, the question being on Mr. Wittums of referring the subject to the Mr. Rhett's amendment to the amendment of Mr. House in favor of referring the subject to the Atherton.

House in an able and argumentative speech in favor of the motion, but principally in opposition to the protective policy.

Mr. Reynolds followed.

Mr. Arnold next addressed the House, at great

The Speaker communicated a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the sixth census; which was laid on the table and ordered to be prin ted. Several petitions were presented and refer slaveholding State.

The House adjourned until Monday.

IN SENATE. December 27

Mr. King presented the credentials of Mr. Bag by of Alabama, Senator elect in the place of Cle ment C. Clay, who resigned. He was qualified and took his seat.

from the first day of February next, presented by Mr. Wright. 'Mr. W. stated that one of the periation of the time for which he was elected. He said there was another point in which it

A resolution introduced by Mr. Allen was adopt ed, calling on the President for information er a proposition had been made by either England and calling for such correspondence, if any, as has passed between the two Governments upon the sub-

Mr. Benton, agreeably to notice given on Thurs day last, asked leave to introduce a builtor the post nent of the operations of the Bankrupt law till July next, and to extend its provisions to the banking corporations. Mr. Benton; prefaced his motion with a long and able argument to show the necessity of the postponement, and the propriety and injustice of including the banks. He arrow that it was no bankrupt system in any sense of th term, and as such, Congress had no moral or constitutional right to pass it-that it was purely and simply an insolvent law, a property law, and a law for the abolition of debts, and calculated to free debtors from their creditors with the greatest pos sible rapidity, and the least posmble trouble or ex

Mr. Benton repeated, he was no friend even to a bona-fide bankrupt system, between man and man such as prevails in England and other commercia countries; but as to the extra session act of theirs the improve offspring of Bank and State, he detes ted and abhorred it. It was an insult and an out rage upon the 19th century. It was big with shame and ruin to the present age, and with disistrous influence upon posterity. Millions upon millions of debt must be sponged by it. Thousands and tens of thousands of families must be reduced to

Mr. Calhoun did not rise to oppose the motion, for he should vote for it, believening, as he did, ev ery word attered by the mover of the bill, as to the evil effects of the Bankrupt act. He believed that act to be one of the most flagrant laws ever passed in Congress. He had risen to say he hoped the Senator (Mr. Benton) would not only persevere, but go a little farther and amend his bill so as to repeal the act instead of postponing its operation. If he did not, he would himself make a the preper time so to amend the present bill. - He had presented, a few days back, a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce in his own State pray ing for the repeal of the act; and this alone, wn epinion was not against it, would induce him

der, the second time, and referred to the commit-

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker called for the special order of the day, being Mr. Rheit's amendment to the motion of Mr. Fillmore to refer the subject of the tariff, as alluded to in the President's message, to the Com-

mittee on Manufactures.

Mr. Weller then took the floor. His object in rising, Mr. W. said, was not so much to discuss the question before he House, as to glance at some of the other topics that had been brought up in the course of the debate.

Much speculation had been heard on that floor It was the violation of the pledges made by that party previous to the Presidential election, that contributed in no small degree to their discomfiure. The Whig party obtained power by charge ing the extravagance of expenditure on the las-Administration, inducing the people to believe the charge to be true, and pledging themselves to bring about an economical administration of the Government. Well, what had been seen since this reform Administration citing in power? Why, taking the estimates of the heads of Departments. troduced by Mr. Linn, for the erection of a hospital in the city of Washington. The Senate adjourned, after a session of less than an hour, till Office, it would be seen that a plan was chalked out for a world be seen that a world be seen t out for an expenditure of upwards of fifty millions Mr. Garret Danis asked leave to offer a resolu-tion, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report the names and number of all officers em. Instead of bringing down the annual expenditures

Several members objected to the recoption of the Government as they promised, they spread to microside them. What were the people to think of all this? Why, that they had been determined to refer that portion of builded and betrayed, and that these self-styled re-Mr. Williams of Tennessee next addressed the

"With instructions that, should it be in their ! Mr. Hudson of Massachusetts baying obtained a opinion expedient to lay additional duties, they the flor, went into a lengthy and ingenious archael be so laid as not to discriminate in flavor of gament in reply to the speech of Mr. Rhett, and in any particular class of industry in the United States." favor of the protecting system. Before concluding, v particular class of industry in the United States." favor of the protecting system. Before concluding, Mr. Atherton, who had the floor, addressed the however, Mr. H. gave way to Mr. Ward, who

moved an adjournment.

And the House adjourned.

SENATE December 29:

Mr. Walker, Senator of the amend near.

Mr. Walker, Senator of the length in our sitton to the amend near.

Mr. Walker, Senator of the length in his seat to day.

The President proceeding proceeding position, praying Congress to take measures to remove the ent of Government to Cincinnatti, Pittsburgh, or

Philadelphia: or to some central point in a non-On motion of Mr. King, the motion to receive

said petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Clay gave notice that he would, on to-mor-

row, ask leave to introduce three joint resolutions, proposing three several amendments to the Consti-tution of the United States-

The 1st to put a restriction on the veto power 24. To take the appointment of the head of the Treasury Department from the Executive, and to of took his seat.

Several petitions were presented and referred: Government; 31, To extend the provision in the several petitions were presented by the several petition in relation to the appointment of members of New York, praying the sespension of the Bankrupt law for two years the operations of the Bankrupt law for two years he first day of February next, presented by from the day of such member's election to the ex-

the banks, among which were the presid ats of the Bank of America, the Leather Dealers, the Mer chants, and the Paneux Binks. The petitions were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. subject had been taken into hand by another Senator, who was not then present, and he had no desire

> to interie with him. The bill introduced on yesterday by Mr. Benton to postpone the operation of the Backrupt law, with a view to amendment, came up in order, and was read the second time.

Mr. Berrien moved its reference to the Comnittee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Beaton saw no necessity for its reference to my committee. Prompt action was wanted. He d, therefore, the motion would not prevail. Mr. Berrien, said, in consideration of the fact aat several petitions touching the subject had been

forred to that committee, he took it for granted

e bill should have the same references Mr. Calkour hoped it would not be reserred at all, unless it was the understanding that the committee would report at an early day. The object f the bill was for a suspension of the law. It his object to engraft upon it, when it came up, an amendment for the repeal of that law. He believed that there was a great seaction in public opinion with reference to the question. It was pass cipitatel; at the last session; and since that time, the country had examined, not only its provision but the question of the propriety of any law, and there was a great change, he believed, with refer ence to it. He thought those interested in the bill should have an opportunity of perfecting it, if it were to go into operation; and ubless the commet. tee was to report at an early day, that opportunity

After a debate of some length, the question was on reference to the committee on the Judiciary and decided in the negative, Yeas 15, Nays 25.

The bill will take its pla e on the calendar, subect to be disposed of at any time.

The Secate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house resumed the consideration of the unished business of yesterday. Mr. Hudson having the floor.

Alter a debate of considerable length the House journed without taking the question. Mr. Eastta being cutified to the floor.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 29.

equer scheme to day, was of too much interest commit to a hasty analysis. Our Reporters will furnish for to-morrow evening's paper a sketch, which we hope will give a just conception of it. The position which we are inclined to believe the Democratic party will take in relation to the proposed Administration measures of finance, was most distinctly pointed out by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Calhoup. Mr. Buchanan opened the debate on the proposition of Mr. Tallmadge to refer the bill for the establishment of the Board of Exchequer, and the Cabinet exposition which accompanied it, to select a con indicated a wish that all expression of opinion touch ing the fully matured measure of the Administra-tion should be waived for the present, although developed in its minutest lineaments in the bill from the Treasury, and illuminated with the full and long studied argument with which it was ushered into Congress by the Cabinet exposition. It was thought by the Democratic Senators due to as Executive measure of such grave import-so ela borately prepared, and so elaborately argued, in advance, by its authors—to meet it as presented by them, before submitting it to the crucible of committee, in which it might undergo a change making it altogether different from that designe by its originators. In the meantime, if the scheme infer that the busy scatterers of rumors were right in the inference that the silence of all sides in regard to it, was to be taken as a sort of universa

Consent to its adoption.

Under these impressions, we doubt not, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Calhoun fell themseives called on to state, without any unkind feelings or intended to the control of the control o tions towards the Executive submitting it, their

objections to the plan proposed.

Mr. Buchanan's speech was an able, comprehen sive, impartial, generalized review of the who subject, brought up by the new proposition. He stated the objections which forbade him and those who acted with him from embracing any of the extraordinary features engrafted on the simple sub stratum of the Independent Treasury. He showed hat the whole superstructure was a Governmen Bank of mmense and irresistible tendencies to mis chief, and making absolute the identification of the political and moneyed powers of the country—perfect blending of Benk and State.

Mr. Calhoun, in a very brief and clear statement. touched on some important admissions of the Cabi-net exposition, militating against the measure itself, and the whole system of banking as associated with Government. He sustained Mr. Buchanan in all his positions, and declared, resolutely his purpose to stand firmly on the ground and princi-ples on which the Democracy had planted itself in purpose to s the renewed struggles between it and its old an

agoust in our Government. Tallmidge having withdrawn from the Se nate after making his motion for the reference of the bill and the Cabinet exposition, (being affected by recent indisposition.) Mr. Rives undertook to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Fillmore asked the unanimous consent of the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up the Loan ball. He had information from the Secretary amount of \$260,000, that must be immediately provided for, or the Government would be disgraced. his motion, requiring unanimous consent,
Mr. Eastman objected, and the question, there

The House then resumed the consideration of

the Tariff to the Committee on Mamifactures. Mr. Eastman, who had the floor, address of the

House for some time, in continuation of his rehis comments on the result of the late elections, trade and equal rights. for the purp se of showing how the majority would stand in the House if the Wing members from certain States tairly represented the sentiments of ir constituents

ground of irrelevancy.

The Speaker observed, that so much latitude had been taken in the course of the debate by all the gentlemen who had preceded the gentleman from New Hampshire, that it would not be far to con-

After-concluding his comments on the rearry to the people during the Presidential election, er with the fact that the people had at length and out how grossly they had been decrived. Gentlemen, he said, need not console themselves with the belief that their late reverses were caused were John Tyler men, and the Whigs need never expect him to go with them again. It was not only the measures of the extra session which con tributed to bring about the late revolution, but the promises which were broken, and which opened the eyes of the people to some of the arts by which they had been betrayed. To the farmer was promised higher prices for his products; the mechan ie was told that his business would be more profit able; the merchant was promised a brisk trade and increased facilities, while to the manufacturer was promised a high tiriff. How had these pro-Ask the farmer if he gets as good prices for his wheat, his beef, and his pork, as he got under the administration of Mr. Van Ask the mechanic, the merchant, the manufacturer, if they have yet seen the fine times that were promised them. Every body was studious that there would be an abundance of money, if the Worz party succeeded; and yet, after they had been less than a year in por er, their Secretary of the Treasury had to go into the market to borrow noney. Yes, he had gone into the market, and dried up all the sources from which the trading community used to get their supplies, that men who before the elections could get money at six per cent. could not now get it at twelve. No only was money-scarce with the mercantile com-munity, but Uncle Sam hunself, as they had just en informed by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, [Mr. Fiffmore.] was on the of \$260,000, which must be im-nediately supplied, the old gentleman was broke. There was an other cause, too, for the great failing off of the Whig vote, which he most advert to.

Mr. E. then replied to that part of Mr. Arnold's remarks in which an attack was made on the State of New Hampshire, and ably defended his State from the aspersions that had been cast on her con-trasting her most favorably with the State of Ten

Mr. Merirether, of Georgia next addressed the House, and after replying to Messrs. Atherton and Eastman, went into an argument against the proctive system, but, before concluding, gave way to Mr. Arnold, who moved an adjournment.

The House then acjourned.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

-SALIBBURY, W. C.:

Friday, January 7, 1849.

CONGRESS.

Both the Sen te and House, it will be observed from our extracts of their proceedings, are now fairly under way, and engaged in the discuquestions that must be the main subjects of interest the present Session. Movements have been made from the Democratic party towards the repeal of the Bribery Bill and the Bankrupt Law, neither of which, it is to be presumed, their Federal authors will suffer to be repealed, although these, as well as all their acts have been so strongly rebuked by the people in the late elections. The Tariflites are under full blast, urging with all their might the old protective policy, so that we may look for the burden of milditional taxes on the necessaries of life. The Federal Whigs of the South are behind none of the party in advocating this odious doctrine for loading their constituents with more oppressive taxes, while the Democrats of the North and South alike resist it. We have made copious extracts from the proceedings in the House, that the people may see who their friends are, and how the Federal Whigs are proceeding to redeem their promises and pledges of better times.

"THE FAMINE IN ENGLAND."

On our first page is an account of the condition of the working classes in England, which is confirmed by later dates. It seems from these, reply in behalf of Mr. Tallandge and for himself, that millions of the poor are in a state of netual to the views delivered by Messrs. Bushanan and starvation, not having even bread to est, while they are oppressed with heavy takes to support the rich land-owners already bloated with wealth and rolling in abhadance. The oppressive " corn law" tax if repealed, would give bread to the starving millions, but it would take away the ." proof the Treasury communicated this morning, that tection," and diminish the princely revenues of the there was a deficiency in the Treasury to the fordly land holders. This is not to be thought of; so that the real people, the great many must be loaded with taxes like beasts of burden, and die in want like dogs, that the rich few may be made richer. And all this is the consequence of a "protective policy," that policy which the Federal of Mr. Fillmore, to refer the subject of If the American people are not ignorant and meapable of Government, as the Federalist consider them, and w careless of resumption. they will be warned by the example of England, The Washington Globe suggests another promarks commenced yesterday, and proceeded with and tolerate no legislation that is opposed to free

Mr. Garrett Davis called him to order, on the time, and on the present one particularly, under which we have been suffering now for year It was expressed in a letter written last fall, and contains strong truths. . What indeed, can be more manifestly unjust than that a bank, in a state of fine him to the naked question before the House. suspension of specie payment, that is, while refu-Mr. Eastman said that the gentleman from Ken. sing to pay its own debts, should be permitted both tucky need not be afraid that he would touch his to enforce payment from its debtors, and make its profits by loans, as if it was furnishing a sound the causes that had produced them, which were convertible currency? Yet this have nearly all not only the extra session and its measures, but the the banks of the country been doing, and are vet of all the promises made by the Whig doing. If an individual refuses to redeem his "promise to pay," his credit is gone, and the lav enfore s payment, but but is may do so, and it is all right, lawfol, and proper; it is even considered by some, a great piece of presumption on any with the belief that their rise reverses were easied by apathy on the part of their risends. It indeed, body to question their right to continue in a state any. Whig voters staid away from the polls, they of suspension as long as they please. This is the extract referred to :

"Banks have been permitted to issue paper idition that the money on the express condition that they should systam its value at par with specie. Whenever the condition ceases to be performed, the privilege should likewise cease to exist. Lighat natural principle was rigidly adhered to, if the broks were expressly forbidded to issue the notes of any suspended bank, (including, of course, their own notes when they had themselves suspended specie pay ments.) this alone would, in most cases, prevent a suspension, and when it did not, the provision must necessarily enable the suspended bank or banks, if solvent, to resume their payments within a very short time.

" A much greater indulgence has been granted to the banks in the case of a general suspensionanch greater certainly in this instance than was necessary. But it is not the less an obvious moral an legal duty on their part to resume as soon as possible. On that subject, as well as on the in olerable evils and immoral tendency of depreciated currency, I have nothing to add to what I have dready published on several occasions, before, during, and since the suspension in this city.

is If a sense of justice be not a sufficient motive, seems to me that their laterest should induce the banks to perform their duty. The patience of the people is nearly exhausted. They have waited from time to time, always expecting the promised erge of brokruptcy; that there was a deficiency restoration of a sound currency. They now see that nothing has been done in that respect change of Administration, that nothing can be exoff of the pheted from it. The opposition to hinks strength.
The great ened by the catastrophe of that of the United States, and by numerous other failures and defatcations, is electioneering fund was all gone. The Bank was and could no longer answer drafts to pay daily gaining ground; and the effect on the banking the Pip: Layers and men in buckram, who swelled system generally and indiscriminately, cannot be Whig total in the Presidential elections, otherwise averted than by a speedy restoration of

the currency. I would, indeed, myself prefer a total exclusion of paper money to a continuance of that system as now organized and administered west and south of New York."

The great Whig measure of the Extra Sea. ion .- The Chamber of commerce composed of the merchants of Charleston, have put forth a most able report against the great Whig measure of the Estra Session, the Bankrupt Law. regret that our limits will not allow us to lay this exposition before our readers, though we believe but few even of the Whigs in this part of the country are in favor of the scheme. The times are hard, it is true, but this Whig plan of paying debts, finds very few advocates of any sort or description, so far as we have heard.

The name of Whig .- The Madisonian, the paper so extensively circulated by the Whigs in 1840, has recently come out and abjured the name of Whig.-The Editor considers it " an undesirable party appellation." This paper has hereto. fore acted as the organ of the party at Washing. ton, and is now the organ of Alr. Tyler's adminis

ration. The declaration quoted shows desertion from Whiggery at head quarters, but the Madionian is by no means alone. That print is only following in the wake of thousands who within the last few months, have concluded that the name Whig "is an undesirable party appellation," and an association with the politicians calling them. selves so, as equally "undestrable." No great wonder either, we think, after the doings of the Extra Session. The Republicans told them these things would happen, and it will not be long before the people of this country will look upon the humbug name of "Whig," exactly as they have long regarded that of Federalist, belonging to the ame party.

THE TRUE REMEDY.

" Ohio. - The House of Representatives of Ohio passed a resolution directing the Committee on Banks and Currency, to prepare a bail " : provide for the permanent resumption of specie payments by the Banks of that State "by a vote 46 to 14. Among the provisions which the Committee are instructed to incorporate is the following :- " That no court of law or equaly in this State shall enforce, at the suit of any this State, any contract made by such bank for its benefit, at a time when it refused to redeem its notes and bills in gold or silver, as aforesaid; provided that the contracts made by the banks of this State prior to the passage of the proposed laws, shall not be affected by the said bill

We find the above in an exchange paper, and set it down as the most perfectly just, equitable and righteous proposition relating to banks and bank operations, which we have yet seen made.-It is the very remedy for the evil of suspension the effectual one for that outrageous and fraudulent evasion of liabilities. Is there anything more clearly outrageous than that monopoly corporations should e suffered to refuse to meet their own " promises to pay," and at the same time, enforce by law the payment of promises no more binding from individuals to them? We have always believed the provision proposed above, the right and most effectual remedy for the abases of the banking st tem under which we have suffered, and are so The House then resumed the consideration of the reference of the President's message, the question have to fix on us in this country, and so much. Let this law of retalization have too being on the amendment of Mr. Rhett to the to foster rich monopolists, and oppress the poor. s careful to steer clear of suspension, as they are

> vision, which would be both equitable and salutaey ;-it is that-" the note bolders of suspended banks should have the power, by some supple The extract below contains the opinion of Al. process, to attach the notes of debters to the bank, bert Gallatin on the suspension of banks at any so as to make the latter respond for the former.

> > WHIG PROMISES.

In the month of July, 1940, Henry Clay, in his Hanover speech, made the following from sing prediction:

"The fact of the election of William II. Harn son, without reference to the measures of its admin istration, will powerfully contribute to the security and happiness of the people. It s of the cessation of that long series astrous experiments, which have so greatly af-flicted the people. Confidence will immediately revive, credit will be restored, acrive business will return, prices of products will rise, and the people will know that instead of their servants being occupied to devising measures for t cir ruin and detraction, they will be assiduously employed in premoting their welfare and prosperity."

" The very fact of the election of Wm. Henry Harrison, without reference to his measures," was to revice confidence, restore credit, make business active, and raise prices of produce, so said Mr. Clay. How admirably his promises and predictions have come to pass!

" Hushed are thy incloties "-

What has become of all the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" songs of 1840? The soul stirring and neart melting strains that resounded through the length and breadth of the land ! Forgotten sizes dy? Alas! how soon the gladdening influence of hard 'cider inspiration has passed away from the melodions whiggery. Since their day of parading, leasting, surging and dancing is over so soon, it is most fortunate that the records of the time preserve their touching and matebless off sions of poesy and song, else might they have been forever lost-a loss irreparable-() poster()

TENNESSEE PENTIENTIARY.

GHT

We find in late Teanessee papers, the Report of the Inspectors on the condition of the Peactentiaty in that State, and is it may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to see a statement of its experses, and other facts contained in the Report, we make some extracts. It is stated that :

"The number of convicts in the prison on the 30th day of September, 1841, was one hundred and evenly-eight, employed as follows : Painters, tw Carpenters, ten; H rness makers, three; Matra s maker, one; Coopers, eleven; Shop tenders eight: Picking wool, six; 'Jaking Cotton Wheels, one; Carding, two; Tailors, thirteen; Sawing stone, eight; Getting out staves, three; Wagon mater, nine ; Blacksmiths, twenty two ; Hatters, twent

gre; Stone cutters, thirteen; Stone rubbers, six; Torning lathe, three ; Shoemakers, thirteen ; Slate-making, one ; Making convict's clothes, one ; One female sewing; Cooks, two; Sick, ten; Hospital nurse, one; Washing and mending, two; Locked up for improper conduct, one."

The law authorizing the erection of the Pentten tiary was passed at the session of 1929 - 30; it was finished in the year 1830, and has now been in operation 11 years. The whole expense of erection, and support for several years after, is set down at \$70,709. The Inspectors believe the labor of the convicts has been profitable. The work done, stock on hand, and debts due is estimated as amounting to \$91,500. The Report says :

"Reference to the report of the Agent of the Pententiary will show that the profits for the last two years are thirteen thousand six hundred and fitty-five dollars and two cents."

It is recommended that the manufacture of rope and bagging should be commenced by the convicts, as a kind of work which would be more profitable to the State, interfere less than any other with the mechanical interest, and for other reasons.

In conclusion, the Report says:

"The undersigned have long been of opinion that almost every crime may be traced either di rectly or indirectly to the improper use of ardent spirits. For the purpose of testing the truth of mis opinion in relation to the immates of the Peni atiary, a day was appointed to interrogate them on this and other important matters; and as they are all locked up in their ceils a large portion of the Sabbaths, that day was selected as affording the d opportunity of interrogating them separately and alone. Each individual was asked the following questions: Had you the advantage of moral religi us instruction in your youth! How e you educated, and did you indulge in too free of ardent spirits s at this time was one hundred and seventy s, and the following is the melancholy result the inquiries:

Eighty four answered that they were constantly intoxicated when they could procure the means of indulgence; that they were brought up withreligious or moral instruction, and almost wholly destitute of education.

ought up without religious or moral instruction, at that they had a tolerably fair education. wenty, that they could read and write, morally

ight up, but very intemperate. kers, occasionally drunk, badly brought up, without any education.
Four, that they were constant dram drinkers,

consionally drunk, badly brought up, wathout

carcely any education. action, that they had always been temperate, without education, and badly brought up.
Two, that they had always been temperate,

brought up, with common education. They all seemed to deplore the want of correct on in their youth, and the intemperate of life it gave rise to, and declared that to ascribed their dereliction from y. The foregoing statement of facts, orroborated by the examination of conretofore made, furnish incontestible proof t metal effects of intemperance, and open the field for the laborated the Philanthropist,

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

relations with England are, to say the least a very dubious and crit cal condition. Protracted ons full of expressions of the atmost good g and all that sort of thing, containing strong sions of every infention to do jestice, and "considerations of high regard," have ed on long enough to no purpose, while the power has been heaping outrage after outus, in searching our vessels, insulting g, and interfering with our rights and proper American people and the South especially 4 submit to it much longer. The Genera at must take more prompt and decisive Sales to redress these grievances, and vindicate National honor, or as Mr. Barrow declared in e, the South will take he matter in her his, for the protection of her citizens' pro-It is beyond endurance that the insolent fliners of a contemptible British plantation dare to interfere with American property

an of our Government at present; at any we shall be agreeably surprized if, with Mre . them fer at the head of the State Department, and Quincy Adams at the head of the Committee reign Affairs in the House of Representatives. right sort of measures are adopted to bring gland to her senses. We shall soon know, and new outrage is to be practised on our

At the last dates from Liverpool the Cotton that was heavy-the demand small-and sales

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Tasso - A new work has recently been puban New York City, entitled- "Corjectures Researches, concerning the Love, Madaess Imprisonment of Torquato Tasso; by Richard ry Wilde," From the distinguished subject, he literary reputation of the author, it ought highly interesting and attractive.

From the Correo Semanario del Salvador. GHTFUL INTELLIGENCE FROM COSTA

EICA. Copy of a letter from the city of Heredia.

he arthquake was so sudden, that those per who escaped, had hardly time to get out of louses before the falling of the walls. a second, the Department of Cartago has be

a total ruin. The destruction is so great the site of any particular edifice is hardly to inguished among the ruins. In the city, the s, even to the stone work, were thrown upby the shock, and fell down again in heaps

s painful to dwell upon this event. The loss very great among all classes and ages; the ber is not even to be estimated at the present

embabitants of those villages in the Depart which have suffered the least, have assemby order of the Government, with spades and to disinter the bodies. They are now hard

at work, and will continue digging while baceasary. At this very time we eac.
People perished in the streets, in the pazzes, and in thousands of the poorer cle
the churches. All our provisions are beneath the actually is part of the rches. All our provisions are beneath the ruins, and we are suffer ing a horrible state of want, which is likely to continue, for the fruces having been thrown down, the cattle are destroying all they can reach. In Turidaba, Tree rios, Cartago, Paraiso, Ujames, and even to the vicinity of Mati-ua, there is not left a single shed; and in every one of the valleys, and on the haciendas, we find pro-portionate destruction. From Sau Jose to this place, and to Alajuela, the ruin is considerable. In San Jose, a number of edifices were thrown down. and those houses that are standing are uninhabita ble. We are hardly better off in this city, and Alajuch has fared worse than we have. Tran quilina Bonilla and his family are among those taken from the rums. They are alive, but brussed and crippled. The number of sufferers is very great bodies are disintered that cannot be re cognised—shapeless masses and headless trunks; every thing in horrible confusion. Up to the promoment, there has been no eruption from the neighboring volcano; the shocks continue withou

cessation—and no one can tell how it will end.

The great shock took place at six o'clock on the morning of the second of September.

NOWAN DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice, a highly respectable meeting of the Democratic party of Rowan County was held in the Court-House on Saturday, the 1st day of

On motion, John Fraley was called to the Chair, and Richard Lowry appointed Secretary.

Burton (raige, Esq , addressed the meeting for a few minutes in explanation of the objects in view, and in a brief, but spirited manner, exposed the present state of things in the country.

ary W. Connor, Esq , then offered the following Resolutions, which, after consideration, were unanimously adopteds

Resolved, That we agree with the Republicans in other parts of the State, that the present incombent of just ten mouths, in which time instead of reducing the the Governor's cities, ought to be discharged from fur-ther service as soon as his term expires, and some them from 21 millions to upwards of 32 millions, and sound Republican chosen in his place; -- some one opposed to Biddle Banks, to high Tariffs, to squandering way the public money, and to other Federal practices, cating a protective Tariff and scheming to double the

Resolved. That we will proceed to appoint Delegates the Democratic Convention to be held in Raleigh; on the 10th this month :- affil our motto being -" measures not men," we will not express our predilections in favor of any particular man, but will cordially support any good Republican whom the Convention may

The following persons were then appointed Delegates to the Convention :- John L. Henderson, Burton Craige, Geo. L. Smith, Adam Roseman, Henry W. Connor, C F. Fistier, Henry Miller, Philp Rice, John Leazor, Jr. The regular business of the meeting being finished,

Mr. C. F. Fisher offered the following Resolutions: Resolved as the opinion of this meeting. That there was no necessity whatever for the call of an Extra Session of Congress in June last. The Congress which adjourned on the 31 of March had made all the necessary provisions for carrying on the Government until the next regular Session. The Extra Session was, therefore, not only not necessary, but it has been the means.

number of acts which we consider highly unjust and oppressive, - some of them unconstitutional, and dan-To prove the truth of these charges,

e will proceed to point out some of these acts.

1st. They passed a law to give away, semi-annually, to the States all the money arising from the sale of the public Lands, amounting to four or free hillions of dollars are ally. These lands were paid for with money collected out of the peckets of the people, and, in our opinion, their proceeds ought to be applied to payses of the Government so as to keep down he taxes. This was the plan always pursued by the Republicans while in power; -- but no sooner do the give away the money, and then they pass another law to supply its place by taxe on the people. All the Federal Whigs in Congress toled for this law, while all the Democrats voted against it.

20. The Whigs in Congress having in this manner made provision for emptying the public Tressury, by giving away four or five millions annually, they next went to work to fill it again. They accordingly passed a law increasing the toxes on the country ten or twelve millions of dollars annually. This law will now son go into operation when many of the necessaries of life

In the electioneering campaign of 1840, the whigs promised if put into power, to make times flourishing; they promised that the Farmers should soon get high prices for their produce, the laborers high wages for tens of thousands against those who have deceived tens of thousands against those who have deceived their work, and that money should be abundant. They have fuled in all these promises; times are now hard. them. or prices, and wages lower, and money scarcer than for years past. But if they have failed to make money

plenty, they soon will not fail to make taxes plenty. 3d. Another law passed passed by the whigs at the Extra Session to which we object, is an act for bringing upon the country a new National debt. The Revolutionary war and the war declared in 1812, entailed on us a heavy National debt. To get clear of this debt, high taxes were laid on the country many years until every dollar of it was paid off. During several years of Jackson's administration, and during the whole of Mr. Van Buren's administration, we were clear of National debt, but one of the very first acts of the Whigs on getting into power was to pass a law to creale a new National debt of twelve millions of dollars They were not satisfied with increasing the jaxes ten or twelve millions, but they must also borrow twelve millions besides. The simple interest per year on this loan is seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars; - R all of which, principal and interest, the people will

have to be taxed to pay.

law, while every Democrat voted against it. 4th. Another act passed by the whigs at their Extra Session, which we condemn, is the act making a pres. them. ent out of the Public Treasury of twenty-five thousand dollars to Mrs. Harrison. We condemn this on the Kerr, Esq, expressed his entire approbation of them ground that Congress has no right to give away the and hoped they would be unanimously adopted. He money of the people to Mrs. Harrison or to any body remarked however there was one subject but briefly else except for public service rendered. All the money touched on, and another entirely omitted in the resolupockets of the people, and Congress has no constitutional right to give it away. Mrs. Harrison is known the Bankrupt Law-and also to the Wing scheme of to be rich already, and why take the money taised from the poor to make her still richer? But the great obspection to this act is, that it is the first step towards introducing the British Pension system into our free countries. The proceeded at some length into an exposition of his views on these two try. In England a great number of the rich receive subjects, and showed by the most conclusive argument weighed down with heavy taxes to pay these pensions Bankrupt law !-- he next proceeds

At this very time we eac, that thousands and tens of actually in want of bread to keep them from starvation while the rich pensioners are rolling in abundance, an-feating on the very money forced out of the harearnings of the suffering poor.

If see do not wish to see the same state of things brought upon our country, we must at once arrest th farther introduction of this Pension system. The only reason the Whigs allege for giving this money to Mrs Harrison is because she is the widow of a President. Now, if this is a good reason for giving \$25,000 to Mrs. Harrison, it will be equally good for giving like sumto the widows of other Presidents; -por will it stop here; -they will soon give pensions to the widows of other public men-of Cabinet Officers, Senators, Members, Governors and in time come down to officers of still lower grade. Let the system be once begun; and sanctioned by the people, and where will it stop! I never will stop until Pensioners in this country, as in England, will consume more than half the taxes gathered from the hard earnings of the people.

All the Federal Whigs voted for this law, while

the Democrats, almost unanimously, voted against it. There are various other acts passed by the Whigs at the Extra Session, which we condenn, but the occasion will not permit us to enlarge on them. Among these acts we may name the " Bankrupt law." is a measure that the Republican party have always opposed, and one which the Federalis advocated. The voice of the country every where i aising against this law, and we may hope it will soon be repealed. Certain it is that the Democrats in Con gress will do all they can to set it aside.

When the Whigs, as they call them asking the people to place them in power, they promised many things that they would do. Besides those to which we have already alluded, they promised to greatly reduce the expenses of the G They complained that the expenses of Mr. Van Buren's administration were too enormously great and ought to-be retrenched. They have now been in power they are insisting upon going still further. At this time, the leading Whigs in Congress are openly advotexes on the country.

While these things are going on, will the people slumber on their rights, and quietly suffer the yok be fastened on their becks, or will they, like their Forefathers of '76, speak out in a voice that will make the evil-doers tremble ! We ask our fellow-citizens to consider this :- If the Whigs after being in power only ten months have adopted so many bad measures, and increased the expenditures nearly twelve millions of dollars, what may we not expect they will do in the three years to come, unless they are arrested in their high career by the votes of the people! There are two other acts passed by the Whigs at

the Extra Session, against which, we as a part of the sovereign people, raise our voices in solemn protest; to the acts for creating a new National Bank in one form or other. Thanks to President Tyler. these acts were annulled by the exercise of his veto power .- He deserves the gratitude of the country for

this good service. of increasing the expenses of the Government during the past year many Millions of dollars.

After what we have seen or the document during Bank, what friend of liberty and equal rights can despite to see another such institution saddled on the sire to see another such institution saddled on the sire to see another such institution saddled on the sire to see another such institution saddled on the second state. country.! There is no parallel to the political and moral corruptions of that Bank. It not only engaged in the political struggles of the time, and bribed scores of newspapers, but it even dared to enter the halls of Congress, and attempted to corrupt the Representatives of the people. The capital of this Bank con sisted of 35 millions of dollars. -Its managers not only sunk every dollar of this, but they threw into circula tion many millions of their notes, which are now nesrly worthless in the hands of the holders. In addition to this, a legacy of several millions was left by Stepher Girard for the berefit of the Orphans of Philadelphis; -the managers have swept all that away. The Government itself has been cheated out of a large amount by this Bank, which will have to be replaced by texes on the people.

We are opposed not only to this Bank, but to the

whole-Banking system as it now exists in the country. We believe that the system must be reformed, otherwise the Banks will not only take all that the people can carn, but in the end they well destray our free in-

We therefore call upon our fellow-citizens here and names, to arouse themselves and look about them. They will see that those who promised to make times better, have actualthat were free of duty under the compremise act will by made them infinitely worse to that the farmers, me-have to say 20 cents in every dollar. these was a laborers everywhere, are greatly depress-All the Federal Whige in Congress voted for these additional taxes, while every Democrat voted against usurers everywhere, are growing rich out of the distresses and necessities of the people.

We greatly rejoice to see that the people of other tens of thousands against those who have deceived;

At the elections of 1840, the States of Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Ulmois, Indiana, Georgia, Mississippi and others, gave, the most of them, large majorities to Gen. Hatrisen; but behold now the wonderful change!-Since the doings of the Extra Session have come to the ears of the people, all these States have turned against their deceivers, and given large majorities to the Republicaus; and we believe North Carolina will do the same when the day of election arrives.

So far as in our power lies, we pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to put down the bad laws and bad practices of the Extra Session of Congress, and to support the principles of equal rights and equal privileges throughout the country.

Resolved, That it is proper for this meeting to ap point a Central Committee in this County, with authority to appoint Committees of Vigilance in each

aptain's Company.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of Rowan, as soon as the season will admit of it, to hole public meetings in various parts of the County, and inave to be taxed to pay.

All the Federal Whigs in Congress voted for this passed by the Whigs at the Extra Session, as well the Federal leaders who are the friends and advocates of these measures, as the Democrats who are against

After these Resolutions had been read, James E. pensions from the Government, while the poor are the gross injustice and demoralizing tendency of the

able manner the danger to the country that would attend the removing from the Constitution, that wise and salutary check called the Veto power.—It was placed there by Washington, Madison and the other that the Whig leaders would beep their unholy hand-off of it. men who framed that instrument, and he

Mr. Craige followed on the same subject: He showed the importance of the President's Veto as a salutary check against Congressional precipitancy and usurpations—it was placed in the Constitution by the stands in their way, we must soon expect to see every among which are to the dega. With a converted and thrown to the d gs. With a view of carrying out Mr. Kerr's suggestions, he moved an amendment to the resolution before offered, the following which was unanimously

Resolved, That we do deprecate, and earnestly pro test against the attempt of the Whig party to revolu-tionize the Government by abrogating the Veto power, which we consider not only salutary and proper, but altogether necessary to maintain that balance of power and the property of the ispensable in our system of Government.

question being then taken on the Resolution offered by Mr. C. F. Fisher, they were unanimously

Charles Fisher, Esq., then remarked that some friends had insisted on his addressing the meeting, but after what had been said, he thought it unnase im to do so. He should therefore detain them only to say a few words: —This assembly had adopted a resolution, recommending to the people, at a proper time, to call meetings in various parts of the county, and to invite competent persons on both sides, to attend and discuss the doings of the Extra Session. If the people should think proper to call such meetings, he for one was willing to take part in the discussions;—it would was willing to take part in the discussions; it would give him great pleasure to meet in friendly debate any of the Whig orators on these subjects; and particu-larly, some of those who during the bard-cider cam page, had promised so much, and performed so little. He should like to meet them with a list of their Extra Section in the other, so that the people might fairly compare the one with the other. After a few further remarks from Mr. Pisher on the doings at Washington, the meeting adjurned in the utflost harmony and good feeling.

On motion the following men were appointed, under the resolution adopted as a Central Committee for Row-an County. J. C. McConnaughey, Burton Craige, Oba-diah M. Smith, Geo. L. Smith, David Frajey, A. Hender-son, John Hartman, Jos. E. Kerr, Jacob Frajey, John RICHARD LOWRY, Sec'y.

Another distressing case of Decening.—Our County has been the scene of several distressing occurrences within the past two weeks. We last week recorded the death by Drowning of two in eresting sons of Mr. Jonathan Reid; and in another paragraph in to-days paper will be found the other paragraph in to-days paper will be is und the particulars of a death by freezing. In addition to these painful dispensations of Providence, we are called uponato announce the death by Drewning of Dr. William White, of the vicinity of Davidson College in this Count. Dr. W. had been with his

wazgons to Charleston and returning home, on the evening of the 28d instant, was drowned in Rich ardson's Creek, about 27 indes below Charlotte tance in advance of him, it is supposed his horse stumbled and threw him off in the water. The ody was found on Sunday, the 26 h, about 10 o'clock, 'A. M., and conveyed to his bereaved Thus, to many families in our midst, has a season of joy and festivity been turned into one of mourning and lamentation.—Mecklenburg Jef

The New York Evening Post refers to Mr. Ty-

ler's fiscality in the following terms: A German critic, in not cing a new work, eace things : the misfortune, however, was that none of the good things were new, and all the new things were bad. Mr. Tyler's plan is exposed to the Whatever is good in it is bor same criticism. rowed from the sub treasury scheme, and is old whatever is Mr. Tyler's own is bad.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 23rd ultimo, by Adam Roseman, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH COOK to Miss SARAH PHILLIPS.

Come and Settle!

A LL persons indebted to James L. Brown, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to come and settle by the last day of this month, or they may expect to find them in the hands of an officer tor collection.

JAMES L BROWN.

N. B.—Also, the Notes and Accounts of Jas. to come and settle by the last day of this month,

N. B.-Also, the Notes and Accounts of Jas. rown, dec'd. JAS. L. BROWN, Ex'er. Brown, dec'd. January 7, 1842.

Mantua-Making.



Miss Eliza Williamson & Sister AKE pleasure in offering their services to the Citi-Zens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country,— They receive regularly from the North, the latest

London and New York Fashions.

They feel confident that any work done by them, will equal, if not superior to any done in this country, in point of style, and workmanship.

P. S. Their residence is in the white house, next to Mr. West's brick building.

Salisbury, Dec 17, 1841. LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Pisner, on South Yadkin River,— ALSO-

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawd Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require up jointing, but can be naited on the roof just as they fall from the saw —Price §3 per 1,000 at the Mill.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

Decompar 21 1-20. December 31, 1841. TF.

OR SALE .- A first-rate New Cooking Store on cheap terms. Apply at this Office. December 17, 1841.

TRUST SALE

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed on the 9th of May, 1841, by Win. D. Craw ford, to pay certain debts therein mentioned, I will sell, at public vendue, on Friday, the 14th day of January next, at the dwelling house of said wisdom of our forefathers, and if we now suffer fac- William D. Crawford, all his property of every

among which are
TENHEAD OF HORSES Two Waggons and Gear, a number of CATTLE AND SHEEP,





a number of hoge fit for killing, and a large lot of STOCK HOGS.

also, Farming implements of all sorts, and flouse

hold and hitchen furniture.
Also, a fine Barouche.
ALSO, bis interest, whatever it may be, in TWELVE LIKELY NEGROES, and his-interest in all the lands inherited from Thomas Mull, which includes the Mull plantation

two miles from Salisbury, and the Cline place a mile further. These plantations are in excel ent order.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, which will positively take place as advertised ubore.

JOHN I. SHAVER, Trustee.

There will also be sold at the same time and place about 500 bushels of corn and a quantity of cotton.

R. W. LONG, Sheriff. December 17, 1841.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold in front of the Court-House in the Town of Salasbury, on Monday, the 7th of February next, it being Monday of Rowan coun ty Court, about

Thirty Negroes,

conveyed by Burton-Craige to Sam'i. Lemly in Trust for the purposes mentioned in the Deed of Shaver, Adam Roseman, John Fraley, Richard Lowry. Conveyance. Among them are good house sere JOHN FRALEY, Chairman. vants, field hands and

A GOOD BLACKSMITH.

Terms. One fourth of the Negroes will sold for negotiable paper in Bank with not more than ninety days to run. The balance upon a credit of six months. ALEX. W. BRANDON,

Atto. in fact for Sam't. Leady. December 24, 1841. The Cheraw Gazette, Mecklenburg J. ffersonian.

and Greensboro' Patriot, will insert 3 times each, III - MILL IRONS. - II

THERE may be had at C. Pisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country,

-BTOH AB-Saw Mill Igors, Gudgeoes all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent. December 31, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

PATRIARCH.

Or, Family Library Magazine. PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES. Editorial Department superintended
BY REV. B. W. BALLEY.

The great object of the work will be to define and enforce the relative dates of the different members of the family as such; comprohensively embracing the subject of domestic Effication, and social obligation. When we consider the influence which members of the same family exert over each other, to educate and to mould the character, it may be truly said that families. more properly than individuals, are the materials out of which society is constituted, and which, indeed, form the essential character of nations in their intellectual.

moral, political and physical peculiarities.

Self-Education, therefor, intellectual, moral, and physical;—relative duties in the influence one memr of the family may have over others, particularly may contribute to form society in its individual and collective character to mental intelligence, physical collective character to mental intellige energy, and moral power, all that can

acter of its inmates through every grade of education Rightly disciplined, it brings a powerful and to other schools, and may even supply the want of them where ev are inaccessible.

It will be attempted to aid parents to conduct the

education of their children, particularly by giving a judicious direction to the reading—the social principle; self-improvement, and habits of industry, to enforce a a salutary family discipline, to excite children to sub-ordination and filial respect, to aid youth of both sexes to enter respectably into society, to make, in the result, good citizens, and a happy nation.

The Patriarch will be published on the first days of

The Patriarch will be published on the first days of anuary, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octave form. Each number will contain 48 pages, saited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price §1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications. The reading matter will be introused as sean as the extent of the subscription will institute it.

as soon as the extent of the subscription will justify it, and the publisher hopes to interest his readers so far that they will soon call for the Monthly issue of the numbers at double the price.

In this enterprize the Editor bespeaks and confident—

In this enterprize the Editor bespeaks and confidentity anticipates the ardent co-operation of Clergymen and parents, whose labors, this work will be found calculated to aid and relieve. It will not be beneath the the attention of the Statesman to support and extend the circulation of a lattle values, which is adapted to form good citizens sed to bless the Every Philanthropist will feel that such a Book should be placed in every family, and read by every member

At the low price stated, it is manifest expensive agencies c mot be employed. All Clergymen and Postmusters, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subsciptions, and remit payment. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will al-ways be received.

ways be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Junction Leavit, 14 John Street, N. York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (p.st.paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department any be made to few R. W. Butley, No. 11 John Street, No. 11



AGRICULTURAL.

GATES AND BARNS.

alt is said that a good farmer may always be known by his gates and fonces. There is no doubt truth in the remark. If you see good gates and fences on a farm, you are very apt to see good barns, stables, and shelter for cattle. They are unerring signs of a good farmer. The time sayed in passing through gates, instead of pulling down bard and fences, will amount to many days in the course of the year. It you have good fences, your crop is secured from the depredations of animals, which is some cases amounts to an almost entire, that you are an old man, and your horse looks destruction of it. Besides this, there is no time lost in hunting and guarding your fields. If you have good barns, your fodder, hay, strawenned shucks are saved from the destruction of the rabous, the priests of the most ancient race of weather, and contain more nourishment for your Airicans, which says that after the death of Nonh, cattle and horses. Good stables and shelter are absolutely essential. Without them you cannot tawny or red, the third black, agreed to divide his expect to keep your stock in good order. When property fairly; which consisted of gold and silver, sheltered and protected from the cold and run. less food will answer all domestic animals.

· ROOT CULTURE."

Among the premiums awarded at the Agricul tural Fairs in the State of New York, we notice the following acreable products :- Mangel Wartzel beets, 1,000 bushels; Sagar-beets, 1,160 bushels; Ruta Baga, 1200 bushels; Carrots, 720 bushels; Potatoes, 400 bushels. These products, considering the dryness of the season, are re markably good, and go to prove the truth of what we have often maintained-the great advantage which would result to the agricultur, were he to devote a few acres to the culture of roots for win ter provender for his stock. The degree of comfort such a course would secure to the animals generally, and the profit arising from the increased quantity of butter and milk which would be yielded by the milch cows, are considerations which none who are regardful of their interests, will, we are surepoverlook.

Quality of Milk .- Several caps have been sucducing the following results: -In every case the quantity of cream was bound to increase, in proportion as the process of miking advanced: in different cows, the proportion varied, but in the he soft smoking in a pensive mond, sware to be greater number the excess of cream in the last revenged." - Ampietit's Universal History, col. 6, cup as compared with the first, was as 16 to 1; p. 117, 118. but, as in some cases the difference was not so much, a fair average inight be considered as 10 to 12 to 1. And the deference to the quality of the Before the invasion of Junes Carar, the natives two sorts of cream was no less striking, the cream of England had tin plates, non plates and rings, given by the first drawn milk being thin, white which were money, and their only money. On and without consistence, widle that furnished by the authority of Seneca, a currous account is given the last, was thick, buttery, and of a rich color. of a period when leather appropriately stamped to.

The milk remaining in the different cups presented give it a certain legal character, was the only cursimilar differences, that which was drawn first rent money. At a comparatively recent date in being very poor, blue, and having the appearance the same is of Europe, Frederic the second, who of milk and water, while that in the last cup was med in 1250, at the siege of Milan, actually paid of a vellowish hoe, such, and to the eye and tastes has tro ps with leather money. Nearly the same drawing seven or eight pints from a cow, half a John, for the rausom of his royal person, promised corroborated by chemical experiments, and holds in the centre of each piece there bing a little

HORSE SHOEING.

deal of benefit, and which I will relate for the good of your readers.

I happened several years ago, to be at the blacksouth shop where I get my work dône, when an old gentleman of the neighborhood rude up, account panied by a negro man with several horses, that wanted shoeing. The smith had been lately introduced into the neighborhood, and had great repu-tation. I believed to defer to the old gentlemen, at though he was the last comer, but he was too man aging for that; he insisted upon at that I should be sate be exceedingly precious. have my horse shod while he looked on. Accordingly, the smith proceeded with his operations. The old man seemed to be pretty well satisfied, uptil the smith having fitted the shoe and driven the were introduced into Carthage and Greece; and dirst nut, began to twist the ead off. This he pro- maily traveling further and further in a westerly tested against, and by ocular demonstration, show. direction, the city of Kome discovered tau impored the differences between wringing the nail oil trace of legalising their circulation. and breaking it by bending backwards and forwards. In the farmer case, the part of the gail in the hoof is twisted, and a round hole is cut, which is filled to have been regarded with perfect modificence for only with its own dust; no wonder the unit to such a series of ages. a hole would soon work loose. More we, in twist-

not one south in fifty, who is not guelty of the error. It was thus that men travelled with the evidence here exposed; and singil errors are sometimes of their possessions to a sack. But great inconve-. productive of serious evils, especially, as we at mence must have resulted from this of an technical have heard, in the matter of a horse slice.

Yours.

The ?" sourians are a little green. It seems they have prohibited the sclling of wooden clocks, ments, both in the shape, weight, and beauty of the by the Yankees, in that State: so Jonathan 'legacs' external devices. his time pieces for ninety nine years.

VARIETY.

Cheap Enough .- " What did you give for that horse !" inquired a friend of the facetious Mr. B., as he was riding by. "My note," was the siginficant reply, " wasn't that cheap enough ?"

A Cutting Reply .- An indigent boy applied or aims at the house of an avariations rector, and received a dry mouldy crust. The rector inquired of the boy if he could say the Lord's Prayer, and was onspered in the negative. "Then," said the rector, "I will teach you that : "Our Father" - " Our Father !" said the boy, "is he my Father as well is yours?" "Yes, certainly." "Then," replied the boy, " how could you give your poer brother this mouldy crust of bread ?

"How far is it to -- ?" "Why it's eight miles." "Eight devils! why a man told me a mile back, that it was only six." "Well, seeing

A Tradition .- " There is a tradition of the Mavestments of sits, linen and wool, horses, cattle, camels, drome tries, sheep and goats, arms, turni-lare, corn and other provisions, besides tobacco

"Having spent the greater part of the day in assorting these different things, the three sons were obliged to defer the partition of the goods till the next morning. They, therefore, smoked a friendly pipe together, and then retired to resi, each in his

own test. "After some hours sleep, the white brother gwoke before the other two, being moved by avarice, afose and seized the gold and silver, together with the pregious stones and most beautiful vest ments, and having loaded the best camels with em, pursued his way to that country which his white posterity have ever since inhabited.

"The Moor, or tawny brother, awaking soon afterwards, with the same intentions, and being surprised that he had been noticipated by his white brother, secured in great haste the remainder of the horses, oxen, and camels, and retired to another part of the world, leaving only some coarse vestments of cotton, pipes and tobacco, milet, rice, and a few other things of but small value.

ANCIENT MONEY.

resembled cream rather than milk. It app ars, circumstances occurred in England during the great therefore, from these experiments, that it, effer wars of the barons. In the course of 1550 King pint remains in the od er, not only almost as much to pay Edward the Third of England 3 000,000 cream will be lost, as the seven or eight jones will of gold crowns. In order to furnitine obligation, farmsh, but of such a quality as gives the richest and color to the batter. This fact has been ing the expenses of the polace in leather money, good with respect to the milk of all other animals, bright point of saiver. In that reign is found the origin of the travestied honer of boy acod, calledconterring a leather medal. The imposing core-My DEAR SIR: I observed in the last Planter force, dignity, and value to a leature jewel, which an article upon horse shoes, that puts me in mind noblemen were probably proud and gratified to

So late as 1574, there was an immonse issue of money in Holia a statisped on small sheets of pastepoard. But further back in the vista of years, Nama Pompaius, the second king of Rome, who reigned 672 years before the Caristian era, made money out of wilou he well as to ther; a knowledge of watch might have influenced Kigu John in the bold project of substituting the tanned inde of an mmai for gold and suver, well known to his sub-

Both gold and silver appear to have been in extensive circulation in Egypt, soon after their p .. sency was understood to Asia. . France hence they

Weight having always been of the first impor tance in early times, the shape of money appears

When the bits and portions of metal received as ing the nail, the corner edge is frequently present precious, were extensively circulated, it is quite ed to the shoot, and does not chuck half as well. From that time to this, I have never permitted my smith to "wring a nail," and I assure you I have this time in reade places in the East Indies: the payer away cuts off parts with shears, till be This to be sure is a small matter, but there is obtains, by exact weight, the sup lated amount. process; and as nations advanced in civilization II. T. and the economic arts, a cert in mark or impression on certain sized pieces was acknowledged to be the sign of a certain weight. This facilitated negotiations, and afterward led to further improve external devices.

Bye and bye the profile of the king, the date of the coinage and the record of important events, "Rough diamonds are sometimes mistaken f r gave stul more completeness and character to the circulating article of exchange.

The Parson, the Jew, and the Christian. Jew entered a Parsee temple, and beheld the sa-

"What !" said he to the priest " do ye worship the fire !"

" Not the fire," answered the priest: " it is emblem of the sun, and of the genial heat."

"Do you then worship the sun as your God?" asked the Jew. " Know ye not this luminary also s the work of the Almighty Creator?"

We know it," rep led the priest, " bu the cultivated man requires a sensible sign in order to orm a conception of the Most High. And is not the sun, the incomprehensible source of light, an image of that invisible Being who blesses and

preserves all things?" The Israelite thereupon rejoined :

" Do your people, then distinguish the type from the original? They call the sun their God; and cut classes of the community.

This J. urual will be especially intended for Farmers. descending from this to baser objects, they kneel before an earthly flame. 'Ye amuse the outward, but blind the inward eye; and while ye hold to them the earthly, ye withdraw from them the heavenly light, Thou shalt not make unto thee any image, or any likeness."

· How then do ye designate the Supreme Be

ing ?" asked the Parsee. "We call him Jeliovah Adonia; that is, the Lord, who is, who was, and who will be," an swered the Jew.

"Your appellation is grand and sublime," said the Parsee, "but is awful, too."

A Christian then drew nigh and said, "We call bim FATHER."

The Pagan and the Jew looked at each other and said, "bere is ut once un image and reality'; it is a word of the heart," said they."

Coolness in action doubles our means of strength

SWAIN'S North-Carolina Executor,

NORTHNING the Statutes and common Law of this, State, together with the decisions of the Superme Court, and all the necessary forms and precodents.

Intended, as a convenient Manual, and a safe-guard to Executors, Admanistors, Guardians, Junes and Common of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to Executors, Admanistors, Guardians, Junes and Court, Clerks, Sheriffs and all other public officers. In short it is intended for the benefit of all persons, public or private, who are, or possibly may be interested in the proper management of the egates of decreased persons with the least trouble and expense possible, actording to the laws now in force. For, besides the legal matter above mentioned generally, it-embraces the kindred subjects of Wilds of land and personal among those fatter above mentioned generally, it-embraces the kindred subjects of Wilds of land and personal property. Lega test, Distributive shares of estates, Rules of descent, Partition of estates real and personal among those fatted. Dower and other provision for Wildows, &c. &c. Among the Forms it contains, are,—all the necessary Legal process, Walls, Bonds. Oaths, Deeds, Bills of saic, Leves, Forms of Account, Petitions, Affidavits, Advertisements, Commissions, Notices, Writs, Returns, Reports, &c. &c.—in all, hear a hundred in number, And is believed, by good judges, to be the largest, as well as the most practical and approved collection of Forms now extant.

And is belt ved, by good judges, to be the largest, as is still going on with a pow-weil as the most practical and approved collection of Forms now extant.

PRINTING OF EVERY KIND.

. SUGH AS,.

HAND-BILLS. HORSE-BILLS,

Blanks of every description, CARDS, LABELS, GIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS

PAMPHLETS, &C., eatly and expeditiously done at the Offi

OF THE WESTERN CAROCINIAN.

> PROSPECTUS OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate. A mouthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform. Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. R. WAMALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held, at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr John Deckson and J. R. M'Anailly to conduct it. From the many pressing, engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he decase it impracticable to Jan to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its in crest; the subscriper therefore, proceeds to use the Pressure. ibscriber therefore, proceeds to usue this Prospectus to his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in every undertaking, by all the triends of the Temperature coundertaking, by all the triends of the Temperance Avoiding all personal alterections use throughout the country, and that the paper may it will not conceal its preferences for on have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause ! to you we make dollars are annually expended at theatres, at s, at the race track at groceries, while no pains ired, the luxuay of refrequent and ease foregone, labor deemed too severe to advance the inter ests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true perfort, pidan-toroped, and christian! Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.— The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tempes the particu-larly many a promising of the particularly many to provide the statement. early, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convented, will inside it necessary, that a very large substruction money in left as written by themselves, substruction he had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

Seriotion money in left as written by themselves.

All lefters to the Editor must be irre or nestpead, and the postage on this purper will be but, one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power.

e published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each Dolar and Tarriysiz Cenet."
under making eight pages, and will be furnished at Wishington City, D. C., December 10, 1841. number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where sin-gle comes are taken, the payment-must be made inva-riably upon the reception of the first number. Where sin-

Postmusters, editors or publishers of papers, and Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Journal of Banking : BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will containlst. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Win. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the

parrative down to the present time. 2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place

these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the differ-

and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuse ful to Merchants and other productive members of so-

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octave, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The

price will be For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year, For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twen-ty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dellar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PROSPECTUS

North Carolina Temperance Union ..

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its affi-mul meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be ob-

well as the most practical and approved collection of Forms now extant.

This Book has just been published. It contains 24's octains pages, (same size as those of the "North-Caro ima Jostice") well bound in law hinding; and, in consequence of the scarcity of money, as well as to place it within the reach of every person, it il now officing for sale at the low price of \$1.50. by retail discrepants and others who buy a quantity to sell again, can have a reasonable reduction in the price.

15.7° Apply at the Printing Office, in Ashborough, Rondo ph County, N. C., or at the North Carolina Book store, in Raleigh.

BENJAMIN SWAIM,

Author and Proprietor.

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At a meeting of the Executive Comittee of the N Temperance Society, the following resolution was upded: Whereas, arrangements have been lande to numence the publication of a Temperance Journal in City of Raleigh, on the first week of Jactuary next,

the City of Krieigh, on the first week of January next, provided to Krieigh, and the first week of January next, Provided to Exhibit the Missing of the State Temperance Seciety, and to the nembers of the late State Convention, and to any we are trendly to the cause, immediately after the secient of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may response at the time sectional late.

onmence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North arolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS

The North Carolina Temperance Union v lished weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 mones,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters contaming Sub-criters names and remittances, must be directed, postpand or tree, to he Treasurer of the Society, James Baows, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully reuested to give this Prospection one or two insertions.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor. MOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by adal laws to punish bribery and traud. 2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morall, and Government, embracing the nature

of money, and g history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms. To these will be added all the forces common in the ex-papers of the day, with a summary of news care-lly compiled, forming an accurate history of passing cents.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while itself chiefly to the chiefdation of facts and principles, leaving the rader portions of political controversy to

anger hands.
The Expession will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in ottave form, each number making stateen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embrang one year. It will thus form a look containing a history of the times with much more

seful and entertaining satier.

PRICE - Oue Dollar per annum, paid in advance. o accounts, will be kept, and the paper will not be ent until the money be actually received. Bank notes will be taken at their so

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an adtional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward sub-

TERMS.

of every units to precure all the important news, and a

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding. One

JOB PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed, at this office.

PROSPECTES OF THE Congressional Globe and Appendix.

ENHESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Comme cuculation, and have been so universally approv q ight after by the public, that we doen it neces-ly in this Prospectus to say that they will be sed at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinetly, their contents, the form in which hey w be printed, and the prices for them.

be printed, and the prices or mean.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The spectres of the members are admidged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. Adbring them into a reasonable, or reconside length. Ad the resolutions offered, or accooss made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is primed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—in a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each rumber containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business come in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number in Congress turnishes matter enough for a number, a usually one number, but soo etunes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a secsion. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will containe? months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, whith together, will make between 500

40 numbers, which together, the process of the President's and 600 royal questio pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany 11, and all the long the Court of Court of the speeches of thembers of Congress, written out or r sed by themselves. It is printed in the same form as e Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the me number of pages. Herotofore, on account of the set speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months. not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a lew days after the separament.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is

necessary for every subscriber who desires knowledge of the proceedings of Longress, to both; because, then, if there should be any amb in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of a

in the synopsis of the speech, or any central of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globand and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a inhistory of the proceedings of Congress. Galles and Searon's Register of Debates, which contained a history has been superpixed for these or here are tory, has been suspended for three or four year cost about five times as much for a session as it gressional Globe and Appendix, and and not con equal amount of matter, a great portion proceedings being omitted. We are embled to the Congressional Glose and Appendix at the lo-now proposed, by having a large quantity of typ keeping the Congressional matter that we set the daily and semi-weekly Chokes, sanding Congressional Allode and Appendix. If we in up the matter purposely for these works, we c up the matter putposely for afford to print them for doub Complete had are to both the Congressianal and the Appendix are printed at the close of easien, and sent to all subscripers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus chithe Congressions Glube and Appendix for the Session, which make together near one thousand

quarto pages. They give the fullest fixing gress that has ever been pulsashed. We them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Corr Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We proof the characteristic of the Appendix. We proposed the critics for the Congressional Globe and Appendix the next session, have them for 10 certifies will be necessary to understand fully receding of the next session. The important liceused at the last, which brought up at the session, in consequence of the universal description. vinced in the late elections with the visits of policy which the powers have ad which was bareed through Congress of and which was better intrough congress suring public opinion, or even allowing fina cussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary. The reports of the Congressional Globe and A are not in the least degree affected by the particle of the congressional congression. "d the whole are subject to the revision of on of the speakers, as they pass in review in

we make a daily universe in a doings in Committee when a daily universe in a doings in Committee was a daily universe in a freely, but this is purely in the Daily, Som-weekly, and Worsely and weekly and weekly the committee when the committee was a sub-weekly that was a sub-weekly the committee was a sub-weekly that was a sub-weekly the committee was a sub-weekly that was a s The Daily Globe is \$10, the \$5 th Accept Globe is printed in the same form is the Congressional Globe is printed in the same form is the Congressional Globe and pendix, and appendix and appendix and appendix and appendix.

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For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for t Extra Session, §1. For the Congressional Globe for the next s-

opend x for the next session, \$1 er Six copies of either of the above works will be \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in pro-

Payments may be transmitted by mail, past int our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Depart postmisters are permitted to frank letters conti-

money for subscriptions.
The notes of any bank, current where a subscription es, will be received by as at par

To meure all the nur t in avastington by the 15th December beautiful to the state of the st

ay be paid before the 1st day of January Mattention will be paid to any order unless oney accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES Washington City, October 25, 1811.

THE MARKETTS.

| | , AT SALL | SEUR | Y, JANUARY | 7. 1811 |
|----|-----------------|--------|------------------|--------------|
| | Bacon, | | 10 ileon. | 41.8 |
| | Beef, | | 4 bland. | 8.1 |
| | Brandy, (neach) | | do la clobasies. | Dit a f |
| | Do (apple) | 25 a | Natis. | 8.8 |
| | Batter, - | | 121 Oats. | 15 x 1 |
| | theeswax. | | 2n Cork. | 4.1 |
| | Bigging, | | 25 line, (quar | rt) |
| 16 | Bate Bage, | | La Sugar, (pro | |
| | Cotton, (clean) | | Du Clost | |
| | Corn, | 200 0 | 25 oult, (bu) | \$1 25 a e |
| | Coffee, | 14 . | 18 Da (-ach) | 860 70 a 8 i |
| | Floor, \$4 50 | la ser | 00 Stel, (blu | ter) live |
| | Feathers, | | 374 Do (cust | |
| | Flaxseed, | | Ta low. | |
| | Do Oil, | 90 | Whish y. | 25 a |

| AT CHERA | W, S. C. | DECEMBER | :0, 1 11. |
|------------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| Beet, (scarce) | | Clour, | 5.5 th = 50 |
| Breen, | | Feathers. | 10,000 |
| Butter, | | Lard, (scarce) | 11 12 |
| Breswax, | | Mulasses, | 40 + 50 |
| Bagging, Bale Rope, | 22 n 28 | | |
| Coffee. | 124 a 15 | thre. (100 lbs) | 10 0 10 |
| Cotton | | Sait, (sack) | 8270 |
| Corn, (scarce) | | Do (bushel) | 671 a 81 |
| | | , | |

| 1. | 10 1217 | in (outlier) | |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------|-------|
| AT CAME | EN, S C. | DECEMBER 29. | 1511. |
| Reef, | 4 9 5 | Cotton. | 7.11 |
| Bacqu, | Si a 10 | Corn. | |
| Beeswax. | 15 a 18 18 a 25 | Floor, | 87 a |
| Bigging. | 26 | Feathers, | 100 |
| Bale to pe. | * 124 | Molasses, | 333 # |
| 1 Continue | 15 . 140 | 11.1 | 45 a |